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State Council of Defense
(Pa.)
Manual for Auxiliary Police

MANUAL

FOR

AUXILIARY POLICE

**U. S. CITIZENS DEFENSE CORPS
OF PENNSYLVANIA**



**STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania**

HARRISBURG

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FOREWORD

An Auxiliary Policeman is one who has been enrolled by an organized Police Department of a municipality or by the Pennsylvania Motor Police where no local Police Department is maintained. The function of the Auxiliary Policeman is to assist in the event of any emergency involving the national defense in such manner as prescribed by the Police Department to which he is attached.

Primarily the training of Auxiliary Police must be given locally and the training pointed to cover the conditions which may peculiarly affect the community being served.

The material in this Manual sets forth in an introductory manner the job of an Auxiliary Policeman. It is not intended to supplant existing Auxiliary Police programs, or such as may follow from time to time, nor is it intended to serve as a substitute for such programs.

The purpose of this Manual is to help the Auxiliary Policeman to establish in his mind some of the fundamental principles to be followed when he assumes his work so that he may more efficiently carry out the duties assigned to him.

August, 1942.



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A MANUAL FOR AUXILIARY POLICE

YOU—AUXILIARY POLICEMAN

You have become a member of the Auxiliary Police. This is an honor, a distinction—and a responsibility.

It is your job to be a force for law and order, and to maintain them during times of emergency, including blackouts and air raid alarms.

Your authority is needed both to prevent wilful crimes and infractions of the law, and to prevent the unintentional violations which people commit under stress of emotion or excitement, especially during air raids.

As an Auxiliary Policeman, you have special responsibilities in keeping streets open for emergency vehicles; in maintaining patrols over vulnerable areas; in quickly roping off areas made unsafe by unexploded bombs; in apprehending criminals and preventing looting; in interviewing persons involved in accidents or disaster; in enforcing blackout restrictions, as well as the ordinances and laws of the city and state, and of the United States.

This is a big job, one calling for the best that is in you. It must be undertaken in a spirit of service, for on your actions may depend the safety of thousands of your fellow-citizens.

It is also a big contribution to the job of winning the war. By being a part of the team which limits the effects of enemy bombardment, you make it less profitable to him, and you release needed men, tanks, planes, and guns for service in carrying the offense to the enemy. As a member of the Auxiliary Police, you will be subject to the orders of the Chief of Police of the Police Department in any city, borough, or township where such police department is maintained.

In rural districts where no police department is maintained, you will operate under the direction of the Pennsylvania Motor Police.

Subject to limitations contained in rules, regulations and orders of the State Council of Defense, Auxiliary Police shall have the powers of peace officers for the purpose of enforcing rules, regulations, and orders adopted by and promulgated for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of an Act of Legislature as shown in this manual (see Appendix) providing, however, that such powers shall not be exercised or performed by them except while they are on active duty and displaying an authorized badge or other insignia during an air raid drill or attack.

AUXILIARY POLICE IN BLACKOUTS

It should be understood that blackouts and air raid alarms are not always the same thing.

A Blackout is a condition whereby lights are put out everywhere in order to deny the enemy the advantage of using these lights to guide his planes to the desired targets.

An Air Raid Alarm, on the other hand, means a warning that hostile or unidentified planes are within a short distance and that an air raid in a few minutes is a distinct possibility.

Thus it will be seen that while all blackouts are not necessarily air raid alarms; all air raid alarms are also blackouts providing they are given at night.

In a blackout, there is one job that is first and foremost, that is making it black—getting all lights put out right away and kept out as long as the blackout continues.

During practice blackouts, you will be given instructions as to the exemptions granted such as, beacon lights, war industry plants, and others as indicated by the blackout order. Good judgment in enforcement and manner thereof will bring about a better cooperative spirit of the citizens with whom you are brought in contact.

The Air Raid Warden is the person whose first responsibility it is to get lights put out. He will try to do it by persuasion, and in most cases he will succeed. But if he does not succeed, that is where you come in. You should be firm and positive, without being overbearing, in securing compliance with blackout regulations. In extreme cases, it may be necessary to force entry to premises, in order to extinguish lights. *Do not do this unless and until you are specifically clothed with authority to do so.*

Most communities, in the so-called "target areas" at least, have passed special blackout ordinances, giving specific powers to auxiliary and regular police, for this purpose. Learn your own local ordinance, and be sure you understand the nature and the limits of your authority.

In addition, you have responsibility for seeing that crimes do not increase in blackouts. Where your assignment is patrol, be sure that you patrol with all possible vigilance, investigating every out-of-the-ordinary occurrence. Where blackouts have taken place, the crime rate has stayed at or close to normal almost without exception. This is a tribute to the effectiveness of the Auxiliary Police already on the job. But eternal vigilance is needed to keep up this good record.

TRAFFIC CONTROL IN BLACKOUTS

Any vehicle may move during a blackout, except during an air raid alarm, provided it is equipped with approved headlighting devices, or provided the lights are otherwise controlled according to temporary expedients authorized under local emergency traffic rules. In addition, there are certain other restrictions as to speed, passing vehicles, and other general safety provisions. Become familiar with your local emergency traffic control regulations.

Part of the job of controlling traffic may be, and probably will be, yours, when you are assigned to traffic duty. This will include the job of seeing that vehicles move in such a way as not to collide with one another. Their speed will be reduced, but accidents can and do happen when speeds are reduced, if lights are very weak; and you will have the job of regulating the movements at intersections, so that collisions do not occur. Your white helmet and white arm-

band, and visibility belt, if it has been issued, will help you to be seen. *Use your flashlight only when it is absolutely necessary.*

Certain emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, fire and police department vehicles, may be expected to respond to normal peacetime emergency calls in a blackout. The auxiliary police officer on traffic control duty has the job of expediting the movement of these emergency vehicles responding to normal emergency calls, as well as wartime emergency calls under air-raid conditions. In order to do this, it is often necessary to hold up other traffic, and give the emergency vehicle a clear signal to go ahead. This calls for judgment and skill. Follow instructions issued by your local chief.

TRAFFIC CONTROL IN AIR-RAID ALARMS

During an air raid alarm, whether such occurs during the day or night, only emergency vehicles, or vehicles in emergency service, are permitted to move, except as may be provided in very special situations. These special cases will be determined upon and controlled by regular police authorities, but you may be required to assist.

Vehicles of the Armed forces and emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, police and fire department vehicles, and vehicles officially used by the Civilian Defense Organization for emergency purposes, have the right-of-way over other vehicles in emergency service, such as those used for repair or control of public utility equipment which may be permitted to move on special order of the Civilian Defense Coordinator.

Vehicles permitted to move during air raids will be identified clearly either by their silhouette (as in the case of fire engines) or markers of distinctive shape or color, such as an "E", of the height of not less than one foot, painted on front, sides and back of the vehicle, or by a card of particular nature, either of which can be seen. Furthermore, at night these vehicles would only be permitted to move when they are equipped with emergency approved, or regularly approved, lighting equipment unless otherwise directed.

Thus, it becomes your job to learn the types of vehicles which are permitted to move during air raids in your community, the markings by which they are to be identified; and the standards of lighting equipment which are at the moment in effect. These may change from time to time.

Furthermore, you have the job of preventing collisions, particularly in a night air raid when vehicular lights are subdued. At such a time safety precautions in effect during blackouts should be observed.

PATROL DUTY

By far the most common duty of the Auxiliary Police may be expected to be *patrol*. It is in patrol duty that you will have the most contact with the public.

Therefore, let your appearance and personal conduct speak of your pride in yourself and your organization. Be neat, clean, and tidy; do not lean against walls of buildings or present a general ap-

pearance of "lounging" while on duty. Look alert, be prompt, and be observant.

Be gentlemanly at all times; do not smoke while on active duty; do not drink alcoholic beverages immediately before, while on active duty, or when wearing your insignia. (Your insignia constitute a uniform; act accordingly.)

In your dealings with the public, be courteous, impersonal, civil, pleasant, interested, and sympathetic. Keep your temper, and avoid wisecracks and sarcasm. Be courageous but not foolhardy. Don't talk too much. These rules, important for everyone with a position of responsibility, are doubly important for Auxiliary Police—for the public will judge you accordingly, and they will cooperate with you or not as they judge you.

Knowledge is important, too. You will need to know the local, state and Federal laws you are to enforce, and your own powers, duties, jurisdiction, and rights. You will have to know the organization, duties, and functions of your own organization. You should know the location of such things as these:

- (1) Call boxes, fire boxes, telephone, and other signal devices.
- (2) Vulnerable points and places—war manufacturing plants, utilities, and public service facilities.
- (3) Crime hazards, "joints", and "hang-outs."
- (4) Public places, schools, hotels, boarding and rooming houses.
- (5) Sector posts of the Air Raid Warden Service.
- (6) Banks, safes, storage places, garages, taxi stands and warehouses.

Furthermore, you will need special skills, which ordinarily you will acquire in your "basic" training—how to give necessary first aid, how to protect yourself and others against war gases, and how to recognize the insignia and organization of local civilian protection groups.

In general, duties on patrol include: Maintenance and preservation of the peace; prevention of crime; protection of life and property; enforcement of the law; and service to the public. Specific attention will be given to apprehension of law violators; finding the facts about law violations; patrol of streets and alleys and investigation of suspicious persons and occurrences.

Special war duties on patrol include the above, and a number of others; such as:

1. Staying on at post until properly relieved;
2. Keeping headquarters or precinct advised of any unusual development;
3. Reporting by call box or telephone at frequent intervals, usually once an hour, as directed by local chief;
4. Giving first aid where necessary; and where victims are able to walk, directing them to nearest first aid post or casualty station;
5. Prevention of sabotage; investigation of suspicious persons, especially those believed to be in possession of explosives;
6. Assisting Air Raid Wardens in enforcing blackout ordinances or regulations;

7. On air raid alarms, assisting Wardens to stop cars, keeping lanes open for passage of emergency vehicles;

8. Reporting, through the Air Raid Warden, any broken water, gas, power, or light mains, unless you know positively that the Air Raid Warden has been informed of them;

9. If bombs fall, reporting to site of incident promptly and assisting Air Raid Wardens by keeping order, getting crowds away from dangerous or exposed places and into shelter;

10. If unexploded bombs are reported, roping off areas which are unsafe and getting people out of nearby houses. The distances to be roped off are given in the *OCD* publication "Bomb Reconnaissance", and will be made known to you by Police authorities. When people are evacuated from houses made unsafe by unexploded bombs, see that they take things like eyeglasses and dentures with them, so they won't have to go back;

11. Reporting all unexploded bombs, or statements that there are unexploded bombs, to the Air Raid Warden who will communicate the report to the Control Center. A Bomb Reconnaissance Agent will be sent to determine if the report is correct;

12. Calming people who show signs of panic; give them a job, to divert them from worry.

KNOW THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOU PATROL

Begin your job by getting acquainted with solid citizens in your neighborhood—merchants, bankers, business men and store managers. Begin your patrol at a different place each day, and end it at a different spot; and patrol over a different route each time—vary it. Patrol the most vulnerable areas with greater frequency. Prevent undesirable loitering.

A notebook is essential. Keep notebook records of assignments, special instructions, persons interviewed, and emergency phone numbers.

Try front and back doors of closed places of business as a part of your patrol.

Clear the streets of prowlers, beggars, and streetwalkers in accordance with the law; be alert as to suspicious persons who do not appear to have regular business on your beat. And do not neglect alleyways and spaces between buildings or back streets. Know how to describe an individual. Here are some of the points:

Name, with aliases	Height, weight and build
Sex	Color of eyes and hair
Nationality	Complexion
Race	Moustache or beard
Age	Nose
Condition of teeth	Marital status
Scars	Immediate relations
Eyeglasses (kind)	Residence
Peculiarities, such as walk, speech, habits, use of hands, etc.	Fingerprint classification, if known
Dress	Photograph
Occupation	Handwriting specimens

POLICE COMMUNICATION

Cities vary in the type of police communication employed, some use the call box system, some radio, others a combination of both.

Your local chief will instruct you as to the manner of reporting, the location of the various devices used for the purpose and the system to be used.

When making use of such system as is used, remember that every system has limitations as to use. Be brief but clarify each report so that it is understandable.

NOTES AND REPORTS

Good notes mean good reports. Get the habit of taking notes, both during interviews and at the scene of an incident or a crime.

Looseleaf notes, on uniform sized paper, are most valuable. Identify each page of your notes with number, date and time; write carefully so you can read your notes later.

In interviews, don't produce your notebook at first; it may cause the witness to refuse to talk. Few people will object to your taking notes later. In interview notes, identify the witness, with his name, his business and home address, and his telephone numbers. Don't try to write everything the witness tells you—get the gist of it. If the witness gives proper names, ask him to spell them out—be accurate. If in doubt, get the witness to sign his own statement.

In crime or incident cases, report the time you arrived at the scene; describe the location and what you observed there. If you are collecting evidence, show in notes and in detail the exact position and description of each item. When you mark exhibits for identification, show in your notes how you marked the item. If two officers are at the scene, and each take notes, and both sign or initial the notes, then they become the notes of both.

In writing reports, put down *Who, When, Where, Why, What* and *How*. Your report should be complete; if there is anything that should be explained orally, it is incomplete. Use plain and simple language, short sentences, and clear, exact statements. Identify exactly anything that has a number—26 men, not a lot of men; 2431 North Avenue, not 2400 block; Northeast corner, not merely "the corner of _____." Be concise; leave out the "he-said-and-I-said-and-he-said" information; say "Joseph Jones stated that . . ." Give exact identities, times, places, car numbers, quantities. Report negative as well as positive information, wherever it may be important.

Make your reports promptly, while the information is fresh; do not be afraid of the job, but marshal the facts well before starting to write or dictate. Typewrite wherever possible. Avoid expressing opinions; reports should contain facts which speak for themselves.

ARRESTS

Your chief will instruct you as to your powers of arrest under Pennsylvania Laws. Make arrests only where the facts justify such procedure, and where and when such is authorized by law.

In making an arrest you have the authority to use as much force as is necessary to accomplish the purpose and no more. Be careful not to abuse this authority. Do not use bullying, manhandling, rough or boastful tactics. Endeavor to be firm, businesslike, calm, considerate and normal in your manner and conduct when so doing.

PANIC

Panic is a crowd phenomenon; it breaks out suddenly and usually with great force. Coolness, calmness and a collected manner are the best weapons to control it. When this occurs, the tendency of the crowd is to leave the scene of disaster or point of cause. In many cases it will be found that any attempt to immediately control, breeds more panic and officers should attempt to find a safe avenue of escape diverting crowd into side streets and in several directions to reduce numbers. Calmness on part of officers in handling a crowd will do much to reduce the fear. Do not attempt by force of numbers to block all avenues of escape but, by leadership, slow down the tempo and make the movement safe. In buildings note exits and places of dispersion, should such be needed, and set an example by proper use of such means as are available. Panic causes temporary loss of reasoning power. Treat it accordingly. Calmness, a quiet firm voice and measured action will do much to restore order.

DRILL

A well drilled man or group is superior to those not benefited by such training in that it provides better coordination of effort.

Many police departments have adopted a simple form of drill, not on a scale expected of a soldier, but sufficient for the needs of the force. It is suggested that Auxiliary Police adopt the form of drill in use in the Police Department under which they serve. Take as much training as time will afford and be guided by the direction of your local chief as to your needs.

Learn the component parts of the Citizens Defense Corps, their symbols and activities.

Arm bands are worn while on active duty and all show the basic insigne.

Each group have a symbol superimposed on such basic insigne indicating the particular group to which they are assigned.

CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS

The team of trained civilian services organized to operate the passive defense is known as the Citizens' Defense Corps. It includes regular forces of the city—police, firemen, welfare workers, sanitation men—as well as volunteers. It operates as a unit under the local Defense Coordinator.

STAFF

The Citizens' Defense Corps is headed by a Commander assisted by a staff. His second in command is the Executive Officer. There are others who operate the control center and the communications, account for personnel and property and assign transportation. The Chiefs of the Fire and Police Departments assist him in the passive defense. There is a Chief Air Raid Warden, a Chief of Emergency Medical Services, and others who control groups of the enrolled volunteers. Learn the organization of the Citizens' Defense Corps in your community.

ENROLLED VOLUNTEER SERVICES OF THE CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS



Air Raid Wardens are in complete charge of a sector containing the homes of about 500 people. To them the warden is the embodiment of all Civilian Defense.



Auxiliary Firemen assist the regular fire-fighting forces.



Auxiliary Policemen assist the police department in enforcing blackout restrictions, in traffic control, and in guard duties.



* Bomb Squads are specially trained squads of police to handle and dispose of time bombs and duds.



Rescue Squads are trained crews of about 10 men each with special equipment to rescue the injured from debris.



Medical Forces consist of first-aid parties and stretcher squads and personnel at casualty clearing stations. Members of these forces are doctors, trained nurses, and assistants.



Nurses' Aides assist nurses. They have special Red Cross Training.

* Now named Bomb Reconnaissance Agents.



Emergency Food and Housing Corps members provide welfare services to the needy and homeless.



Drivers Units consists of emergency drivers of vehicles used by the Civilian Defense services.



Messengers carry supplies, dispatches, and messages wherever needed.



Road Repair Crews restore normal flow of traffic as quickly as possible. Utility repair men work with these crews and with demolition squads.



Demolition and Clearance Crews remove rubble, fill bomb craters, and remove unsafe walls or parts of buildings.



Decontamination squad members are specially trained to treat clothing and equipment as well as streets and walls contaminated by war gas.



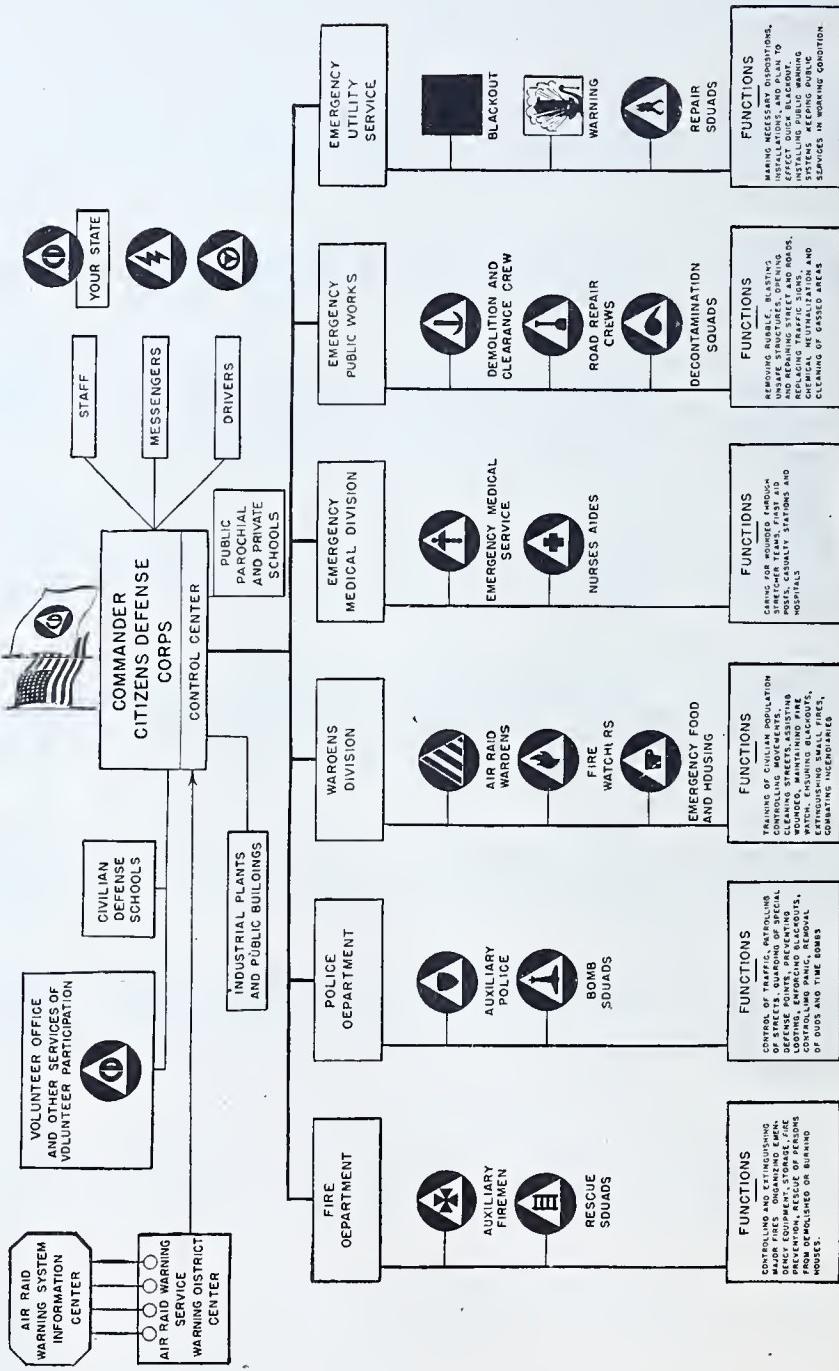
Fire Watchers must spot and combat incendiary bombs.



Utility Repair Squads are organized from employees of the utility services and are charged with maintenance of gas, water, light and telephone services of community.

CIVILIAN PROTECTION ORGANIZATION FOR A MUNICIPALITY

(CITIZEN'S DEFENSE CORPS)



APPENDIX

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ACT OF ASSEMBLY NO. 14, 1942

AN ACT

Relating to air raid precautions, including blackouts; conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district Councils of Defense, political subdivisions, members of certain municipal and volunteer agencies and civilians necessary for the safety, defense and protection of civilians and property in the Commonwealth; providing for the mobilization, coordination and use of certain municipal agencies and volunteer agencies, including their personnel and equipment; providing for immunity from liability for injury or death to persons or damage to property under certain circumstances, and providing penalties.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Whereas, the supreme emergency of the world-wide war has resulted in conditions of imminent danger to the lives and property of the citizens of the United States and of this Commonwealth from air raids calling for a state of preparedness to meet such danger, and

Whereas, an adequate defense to air raids is vital to the protection and security of persons and property and the furtherance of the prosecution of the war, and

Whereas, an united and coordinated effort of civilians and state, local and volunteer agencies and facilities is essential in formulating and complying with precautionary measures to meet the emergency:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Air Raid Precautions Act".

Section 2. The following words and phrases shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

"Attack" shall mean all conditions of hostile air raid attack.

"Drill" shall mean air raid drill and practice blackout.

"During attack or drill" shall mean immediately prior to, during and immediately subsequent to an air raid drill, practice blackout or all actual conditions of hostile air raid attack.

"Local and District Councils of Defense" shall mean such councils established under the provisions of the act, approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one (Pamphlet Laws, six).

"Municipal agencies" shall mean and include police, fire, sanitation, sewer, water, engineering and all other regular municipal agencies manned by officers and employes of a political subdivision of the Commonwealth charged with duties and responsibilities in connection with civilian protection.

"Political subdivision" shall mean any county, city, borough, incorporated town and township.

"State Council of Defense" shall mean such council established under the provisions of the act, approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one (Pamphlet Laws, six).

"Volunteer agencies" shall mean and include air raid wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, bomb squads, rescue squads, medical forces, nurses' aides, repair crews, decontamination corps, demolition crews and all other civilian protection forces and services charged with duties and responsibilities in connection with civilian protection.

Section 3. (a) The State Council of Defense shall during the continuance of the existing state of war between the United States and any foreign country have the power and its duty shall be to take such precautionary measures as may be necessary for the safety, defense and protection of the civilian population of the Commonwealth and property within the Commonwealth with respect to air raids. In furtherance of this power and duty the State Council of Defense shall have power to adopt, promulgate and enforce rules, regulations and orders for this purpose. The State Council of Defense shall cause such rules, regulations and orders to be published and disseminated in the Commonwealth in such manner and to such extent as it shall deem necessary and advisable. Such rules, regulations and orders adopted by the State Council of Defense shall have the same force as if they formed a part of this act. Subject to the provisions of this act, and without limiting the general power conferred above, the State Council of Defense shall have the power and its duty shall be to make rules, regulations and orders regarding;

(1) The organization, recruiting, training, maintenance and operation of aircraft warning services, observation and listening posts, information and control centers, including the location thereof, and such other services and facilities as may be necessary for the prompt reception and transmission of air raid warnings and drills;

(2) The formulation and execution of plans for the carrying out of practice blackouts, air raid drills and warnings and of all precautionary measures under actual conditions of hostile air raids or enemy attack;

(3) The organization, recruiting, training, conduct and duties and powers of volunteer agencies;

(4) The effective screening or extinguishment of all lights and lighting devices and appliances;

(5) The conduct of civilians and the movement and cessation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic during attack or drill;

(6) The evacuation of civilian populations from dangerous or damaged areas;

(7) The mobilization and coordination of municipal and volunteer agencies and the use of the personnel and equipment of such agencies wherever needed in the Commonwealth.

(b) Local and district Councils of Defense shall have the power to adopt, promulgate and enforce rules, regulations and orders not inconsistent with rules, regulations and orders adopted by the State Council of Defense with respect to the foregoing matters: Provided, however, That no rule, regulation or other order of any local or dis-

trict Council of Defense shall become effective unless and until it shall have received the prior approval of the State Council of Defense. Each local and district Council of Defense shall have available for inspection at its offices all rules, regulations and orders adopted by the State Council of Defense and by such local or district Council of Defense.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of every local and district Council of Defense to execute and enforce such plans, rules, regulations and orders as the State Council of Defense shall adopt and promulgate. The State Council of Defense is hereby authorized to designate and require agencies to aid and assist the council in the discharge of one or more of its powers and duties under this act and to grant authority to such agencies as may be deemed necessary for the effective accomplishment of any of its functions, powers and duties.

Section 5. The State Council of Defense in providing for the mobilization and coordination of municipal and volunteer agencies shall have power to make the personnel and equipment of such agencies available for duty and use in any political subdivision other than the political subdivision in which such personnel and equipment are normally used, employed or act. Unless existing or future voluntary agreements between political subdivisions require otherwise, the use of personnel and equipment of any municipal agencies in any political subdivision other than the political subdivision in which they normally are used, employed or act shall be without charge or expense to such political subdivision. Whenever any part of the regular personnel of any municipal agency of any political subdivision or engaged under the provisions of this act in rendering services in another political subdivision, such personnel shall have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges and immunities as if they were performing their duties in the political subdivision in which they are normally employed or act.

Section 6. Whenever the United States or any agency or officer thereof shall offer equipment, supplies, materials or funds for or relating to air raid defense activities to the Commonwealth or to any political subdivision thereof, the Commonwealth or political subdivision is hereby authorized to accept such offer, and the State Council of Defense shall have power and its duties shall be to adopt, promulgate and enforce rules, regulations and orders for the use of such equipment, supplies, materials and funds subject to the terms of the offer and subject also to the rules and regulations of the Federal agency making the offer.

Section 7. Neither the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof nor their agents or representatives nor any member of a municipal or volunteer agency nor any individual, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, or any of the agents thereof, in good faith carrying out, complying with or attempting to comply with any law or duly promulgated rule, regulation or order relating to blackouts, air raid drills or other activities connected with the protection of the civil population from air raids or enemy attacks shall

be liable for any injury or death to persons or damage to property as the result of such activity. The foregoing shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits to which he might otherwise be entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Law, any pension law, nor the right of any member of a volunteer agency to receive any benefits or compensation under any act of Congress.

Section 8. The provisions of this act and rules, regulations and orders adopted and promulgated under the provisions of this act shall be enforced by the State Council of Defense, local and district Councils of Defense, political subdivisions and municipal and volunteer agencies. Subject to limitations contained in rules, regulations and orders of the State Council of Defense, members of volunteer agencies shall have the powers of peace officers for the purpose of enforcing rules, regulations and orders adopted and promulgated for the purpose of enforcing this act: Provided, however, That such powers shall not be exercised or performed by them except while they are on active duty and displaying an authorized identifying badge or other insignia during an air raid drill or attack.

Section 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the rules, regulations and orders adopted and promulgated under this act by the State Council of Defense or any local or district Council of Defense, or who shall fail to comply with any instructions lawfully given by any member of a municipal or volunteer agency or any person who shall without authority wear or display any official insignia authorized by the State Council of Defense or a local or district Council of Defense for use by members of any municipal or volunteer agency shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding, be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200), or imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both.

Section 10. Whoever shall knowingly and wilfully utter any false air raid alarm signal or warning or who shall simulate any official air raid signal or warning or shall wilfully break, injure or remove any mechanical warning or signal device used therefor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two (2) years, or both: Provided, however, That any air raid alarm signal or warning uttered by any person in connection with any duly authorized air raid drill or practice black-out shall not be deemed to be a false air raid alarm signal or warning within the meaning of this section.

Section 11. This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment and shall continue in full force and effect during the continuance of the existing state of war between the United States and any foreign country.

APPROVED—The 13th day of April, A. D. 1942.

ARTHUR H. JAMES.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 14.

SOPHIA M. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MANUAL FOR AUXILIARY POLICE



